

NO. XXXVIII, OF VOL. XX.
(Whole No. 1028.)

hears the 'young lions crying unto God for lack of food, the war horns blowing in the valley.

hears the 'young lions crying unto God for lack of meat—sees the war-horse pawing in the valley—describes the eagle on the crag of the rock—and in all that is vast and minute, dreadful and beautiful, discovers and proclaims the glory of Him who is excellent in counsel and wonderful in working. The style of Hebrew poetry is every where forcible and figurative, beyond example. The book of Job stands out alone in this sentiment, spirited and energetic form and manner. It prevails throughout the poetic part of the Scriptures; and few can confess itself the most eminent example to be found of the truly sublime and beautiful."

the businessman should see that his
order—that those posts and
decayed to supplied with new ones,
erity to be advanced against the depre-
cating cattle, also.

ground be well prepared; dead trees
removed or burned, and the soil
loosened by the plough and hoe. We
many times the crop is greatly re-
sults in preparing the ground. It
ground sufficiently deep to enable the
water far into the earth, to stand

too much ground to cultivate. More in this. They seem to imagine success will depend upon the number of acres, rather than the amount of attention and their fields are overrun with weeds here and there is even a thrifty crop of corn. Instead of neat, clean cultivation the skill of the husbandman, they only to put him down as a "stagnant grower," and when the season closes, to find that his neighbor, who planted the most help.

plant too early. We know that in a cold season, "the earlier the better often lose time and labor by the loss of the season. Besides, plants of some of our trees, though they may be small, are, from exposure to frost, retarded in their growth, and puny, and, in many instances, at last be forced to be resorted to. On the contrary, if they are planted in the ground at a proper season, when the weather is moderate and warm, and refreshed by showers, they will grow with great rapidity.

also, the crop should be multifarious, and the farmer's attention should not be confined to corn, oats, potatoes, peas, turnips, &c., for the raising of stock, such as cattle, sheep, &c. From the want of a market it is likely to be not the best of things in Texas, that staple article of commerce, the heavy manure of the Texas cattle, which is a great source of consumption, which must have to enable him to carry it off, from the expense of transport, will not ever be high. Hence it will be necessary to raise his pork and beef, for any other article in his power. It is likely to the people in those parts of the country, we have to import our butter, &c. when by a very little care, we could have it in the greatest abundance.—Quincy (Fla.)

CELLANEOUS.

RY OF THE BIBLE.
 Herbert awards the highest praise
 to the Bible.

"The Obligations of the world to the Negro," says the Editor, "is one of those problems which have puzzled philosophers from Plato down to Aristotle; and it is infinitely superior to any other question, for all those qualities." In its dialectic, argumentative, and comparative

we are shown, (that the poem is with-
out equal. The poetry of the Sacred War
happily glanced at:)

the most eminent critics have said that poetry cannot please.' If it be so, the 'carried the dominion of poetry in'

are inaccessible to worldly ambitions and the enchanted circle,' and by the years, and originality of its conception

devotional poetry a glow, a richness
in vain sought for in Shakespeare
or Byron. Where is there poet

compared with the song of Moses
to Pharaoh; with the Psalms of David;
the Song of Solomon, and with the

Is there an elegiac ode to be compared with that of David upon the death of Saul and Jonathan?

the Lamentations of Jeremiah?—ancient or modern poetry, is there

when deep sleep falleth on men, fear and trembling, which made all men

Then a spirit passed before me
of my flesh stood up. It stood still
I discern the form thereof. An in-

mine eyes. There was silence.—
a voice saying, Shall mortal man
an God; shall a man be more pure

er? Behold he putteth no trust
and his angels he chargeth with foll
one in them that dwell in houses

foundation is in the dust, and who are the moth?" Men who have felt poetry when they have marked the

g passion of Dante, and observed the Milton, as he 'combined image with meditation' have thought that the

the indebtedness of those writers to the Old Testament. But how much

ing than Dante is David! How much
ique than Homer is Solomon or Job

...and yet have all the freshness and glo-

perumal. Where, in the compass
age, is there a paragraph which, for
a variety of metaphor, delicacy and

thought, strength and invention, refinement, equals the passage in which a job out of the whirlwind!" Wh

an imagination, in the natural progress
discourse, and apparently without
but went down to the foundation

stood at 'the door of the ocean,'—where the day-spring from on high
the uttermost parts of the earth.

the treasures of the snow and hail,
with of the thunderbolt—and, penetr

red chambers of nature, demands
in a father? or who hath begotten t
dew?" And how bold its flights, ho

the warm and sweet Pleiades, it was the stern Orion, and in its rapid course



POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the Old Dominion.
THE GREATEST STATESMAN LIVING.
 The following excellent article is from the pen of the Hon. Edmund Burke, one of the best political writers of which New England can boast.—We copy it with great satisfaction into our columns, as it shows conclusively the soundness of the Democracy of New Hampshire upon the subjects so deeply identified with the true principles of our republican government. The "granite State" has ever stood by South Carolina, shoulder to shoulder, even in the darkest days of outrage and oppression. Well may her sons exult in having been nurtured among her cloud-capped hills. It is proper to say that the subjoined was published some months ago.

From the New Hampshire Argus & Spectator.
JOHN C. CALHOUN.
 It is not to be denied that the Democratic party are under great obligations to the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, whose name stands at the head of this article, for the able and zealous support which he has given to the Sub-Treasury system, the great measure which forms the dividing line between the parties at the present time. At the moment the banks suspended specie payments, and the Administration had resolved upon suspending the fiscal operations of the Government from all connection with those institutions, Mr. Calhoun, in the true spirit of patriotism, espoused the side of the Government and the people, and in the measure of support, the fearless and unflinching support of his great and transcendent talents. And it will be vain to deny that it is to the opportune assistance rendered to the Administration by this magnificent act of Mr. Calhoun, it owes its success, in a great measure, in effecting the reform in the financial operations of the Government which it seeks to accomplish.

The fact that Mr. Calhoun was connected with the South Carolina Nullification scheme, and in truth was the mover and leader of that party, has induced many to doubt the soundness of his principles and suspect his patriotism, and particularly in the Northern section of the Union. Yet we apprehend, there may be many circumstances and considerations urged, which would go far to dispel all doubts and honorable men, to remove all unfavorable doubts and suspicions with regard to the purity of the principles and motives by which Mr. Calhoun was influenced, in favoring the doctrines and schemes of nullification.

In the first place, it should be ever borne in mind, that Mr. Calhoun has ever been a warm and enthusiastic Republican, with the exception of his connection with Nullification, (if that may be deemed an exception) and has given to all the Republican Administrations which have come into power since the commencement of his political life, his cordial and unhesitating support. No Democrat can forget his patriotic devotion to the country during the late war. It should also be remembered that Nullification grew out of the Protective System—the unconstitutional, misnamed American System of Mr. Clay and the Federal party. The great body of the Democratic party, in common with Mr. Calhoun, agreed in the unconstitutionality and injustice of that system, and were anxious to effect its downfall. The majority of the Democratic party were desirous to bring it about by the sure but slow operation of public opinion. They were conscious that a firm and candid appeal to the justice of the people, would be answered by a favorable response, and would ultimately effect its overthrow. But it cannot be denied, that the system operated with peculiar injustice and severity upon the South, the great producing portion of the Union; and at that day, when we calmly look back upon those exciting times, and estimate the effects of such stirring causes upon the passions of a warm and enthusiastic people, we ought not to be surprised that they should feel deeply such injustice and exhibit a corresponding degree of indignation and hostility at the system and the authors who imposed it upon them. It is not to be wondered at, that those who suffered from the operation of that system, should be the most earnest and vehement in opposing it, and endeavoring to do it away. This circumstance will go far to palliate the conduct of the people of South Carolina, even if, in their efforts to relieve themselves from the burdens of the Protective System, it be considered that they overacted, and resorted to measures of a violent, and by many deemed to be, revolutionary character. For one, we think that the people of the South had much reason even for vehement opposition to the Tariff System, which was impoverishing them, to enrich a comparatively small portion of the people of the North. Their cause was also the cause of the producer and consumer every where; and the further and mechanic of the North enjoy in an equal degree the benefits of the triumph of the Southern planter over the manufacturing monopolist.

The Democratic party were nearly unanimous in their belief of the injustice of the Protective System, and the necessity of its repeal; but portions of the party differed respecting the means by which its downfall should be accomplished. As we before stated, a majority of the party were in favor of appealing to the popular sense of justice for redress. The party acting with Mr. Calhoun, preferred the more summary and decisive remedy of Nullification. Mr. C., and those acting with him, held that Nullification was the rightful remedy for unconstitutional laws, and contended that it was laid down as such, in the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, the former of which were framed by the illustrious Madison, and the latter by the great father and founder of Democracy himself, the immortal Jefferson. As to that point we do not undertake to decide. We shall only remark, that there is a wide difference of opinion in relation to the doctrines embodied in those Resolutions, among those who regard them as containing the true principles upon which our Government is founded. Those who recognize the doctrines contained in those Resolutions, and who differ with Mr. Calhoun, hold that a State, aggrieved by an unconstitutional and oppressive law of the General Government, has a right to secede from the Union, a reserved, constitutional right to do so. But when a State resorts to that remedy, it puts itself out of the Union, exempts itself from obedience to any of its laws, and of course is prohibited from enjoying its benefits, and cannot again come into the Union, without a treaty of annexation. Mr. Calhoun and the party acting with him, contend that the Virginia Resolutions and the doctrine of State Rights, teach that a State, under the circumstances before named, may nullify the obnoxious law, that is, forbid its operation within its own limits, but still remaining in the Union, and obeying all other laws of the General Government, and enjoying its protection. Under this view, of course when the obnoxious law, is repealed, no treaty of annexation would be necessary, for the State still remains in the Union. If neither of these two remedies named is unconstitutional and revolutionary, we submit to our readers to say, which is the best and safest. The politicians of the South Carolina

school contend that Nullification is the true conservative principle of the Union. With respect to this, without admitting the correctness of the proposition, it cannot be denied, that the Union of these States is to be preserved by the binding efficacy of public opinion only, not by force.

But, certain it is that South Carolina, by the position she assumed, precipitated the settlement of the Tariff Question, and the whole Union are now reaping the advantages of her victory.

One more view we will take of Mr. Calhoun's course, in connection with Nullification, and then we will close. It should ever be remembered, in estimating the degree of courage or commendation which is due to him as a politician, that Nullification was the fruit of injustice and oppression. It grew out of a system of wrong and perfidy on the part of some of the parties to the Union; and if it was unconstitutional and unjustifiable in principle, it was most assuredly no more so, than the abuse it sought to reform, and which it succeeded in reforming. It was not like the infamous measures of the Hartford Convention, which were aimed to prostrate the Government when it was engaged in a most righteous and patriotic cause—in a fearful and perilous struggle with a foreign enemy. It was a measure of redress for wrong and injury, and if an extreme measure, it should be regarded with a charitable eye.

But as this was Mr. Calhoun's great political fault, it may be regarded as a fault, as he was before, and still is, an able, eloquent, and zealous defender of Democratic principles and measures, and in his recent support of the Administration has evinced a magnanimity but rarely met with in public men, we submit to the Democracy of New England, and of the Union, if the great service he has rendered the cause and the country during a long public career, is not a full reparation for the faults he has committed. That it is, is our honest conviction.

From the Pittsburg (Pa.) Manufacturer.
THE HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Time was when no man, not a Pennsylvanian, had a stronger footing in Pennsylvania than John C. Calhoun, the distinguished statesman from South Carolina. Bold and fearless in mind, vast and comprehensive intellectual capacity, ardent in temperament, and close, keen, discriminating in judgment, with an eagle eye, and more than a lion's strength and courage, he is inferior to no individual of his age in the elements of character which constitute true greatness. His doctrine of Nullification, however, reversed his standing in our Commonwealth. Yet notwithstanding the prejudices conceived from this source against him, the noble and patriotic course of Senator Calhoun, in relation to the leading measures of the General Government, his disregard of private or personal animosities, and his devotedness to the advocacy of the best interests of the country, and his sterling maxims and principles of Democracy, have in a great measure again re-established him in the old confidence and popularity of the community. He is a great man, and capable of great achievements. His present situation is filled with labor and difficulties which would oppress and destroy persons of less force and energy. His personal and long standing controversy with Mr. Van Buren, is well known; he has, nevertheless, from a controlling sense of duty, given a hearty support to the administration of Martin Van Buren; the Opposition, from this course, not being able to appreciate his high and honorable feelings and patriotism, attempt to charge him with that kind of coalition, and bargain and sell, which took place between Clay and Adams, and of which Mr. Clay, together with Mr. Adams, was convicted by the free suffrages of the people. Even Mr. Clay, on a recent occasion, had the temerity to refer to such a coalition, and to ask if he, Mr. Calhoun, had formed such a one with Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Calhoun's reply was fraught with a mild candor and forbearing rebuke, which should effectually prevent all future aggressions of the kind, on the part of Mr. Clay, and convince all the Clay and Harrison men how useless it is to attempt to tamper with the noble and inflexible Senator from South Carolina.

HARD TIMES—THE BANKS.

We hear from every quarter, the cry of hard times. We are not of those who believe that people can relieve themselves from debt by borrowing money; this can be effected now only by hard work and rigid economy; but we believe that those who are disposed to do the work, and exercise economy, may be greatly aided by temporary relief, which will give them time to render the proceeds of the labor available for the payment of their debts, and we believe that this relief might, to a very considerable extent, be extended to the country by the Banks. It is true, it may not be the interest of the Banks to lend money upon accommodation, that is to say, they may make more by using it otherwise. It is true, that Banks, like individuals, have the right to consult their own interest, but it is not true, that they have the right to consult that interest, without regard to the interest of the country. If they were using their own money and their own credit alone, and upon their own responsibility, it would be their right to look to their own interest exclusively. But this is not true. Charities have been granted them, giving to them, powers and privileges which are denied to others. These charters give them credit which they would not have without them, and were granted with the understanding, not only implied but expressed, that while it was expected they would be profitable to the grantees, they were also to be made serviceable to the country. They have not the right, therefore, to avail themselves of the power thus granted, for their exclusive benefit.—Geo. Argus.

An amusing incident occurred in the Tennessee House of Representatives a short time since. It seems that a Mr. Baugh, of Hawkins made some motion, which in the confusion of the House was not heard. Thereupon he started up in a great rage and exclaimed, that if no notice was to be taken of his motions, he hoped the House would grant him leave of absence during the rest of the session. Forthwith the House resolved with "leave!" "leave!" "leave!" Of course the chair put the question—shall the member from Hawkins have leave of absence? Mr. Baugh called for the ayes and nays. When about three quarters of the roll had been gone through with, Mr. Martin of Henry, said he was authorized by Mr. Baugh to withdraw the motion for leave of absence. The chair remarked that Mr. Baugh could not withdraw the motion by proxy, but must make the motion himself. Mr. Baugh then proposed himself to withdraw the motion. Mr. Fletcher insisted that these motions were out of order; that the roll must first be gone through with, and the question was again put upon the leave of absence. The chair directed the clerk to proceed with the roll, which order was promptly complied with, and the leave asked was granted by a vote of 41 to 27.

So Mr. Baugh, sorely against his will, has leave of absence for the rest of the session.—Pittsburg.



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

Friday Morning, March 6, 1846.

Candidates for Sheriff, in Rowan:
COL. R. W. LONG, | JOHN H. HARDIE.

A FEW FACTS FOR SOUTHERN MEN.

There are, probably, but few leading men in the south who have not heard of the Abolitionists of the north, and although all may have heard of them, but few know the extent of that party, or fully understand their designs.

The "Western Carolinian," we well remember, was the first paper in North Carolina that directed the attention of its readers to the movements of these fanatics. While it was thus calling public attention to this subject, other papers were making light of the matter, and denying the existence of any cause for alarm. In this condition the subject remained for some time; but, at length the tone was changed, and many papers that had remained insensible to the danger began to speak out. Mr. Clay at length came out against them in a most eloquent speech.

But how stands the case at the present time?—All is silent as the "stilly night," and the subject, to all appearances, is dead,—but here and there a word uttered against it. No longer ago than week before last, we read an extract in the "Watchman" taken from Bennett's Herald, published in New-York, in which it is said, that "in spite of every effort making by the Agitators, either north or south, we are perfectly satisfied that the fires of abolition are rapidly dying, and ere long will entirely go out."

Now, so far from this being the fact, we will show, from sources not to be doubted or contradicted, that the fires of abolition are not only alive, but infinitely more alarming, if possible, than ever, and are sweeping over the northern States "like wild-fire over the western prairies."

To do this, we will state a few facts, and leave it to every reflecting man to judge for himself.

First, then: Within the past two months there have been no less than five large Conventions of Abolitionists held in different States—one in Pennsylvania, one in Ohio, one in Vermont, one in New York, and one in Massachusetts. We have seen and carefully read the proceedings of all these Conventions, and we must confess we can see nothing like a declining spirit, but, on the contrary, if we can believe in any of their movements, they all give signs of the most stirring animation—forming plans and schemes for increasing their numbers and enlarging their sphere of operations. One of these Conventions resolved to raise ten thousand dollars for the purpose of printing and circulating papers, pamphlets, and books, and by this time, no doubt, the money is all raised.

Another plan is, to raise one hundred thousand dollars for the same purpose, and this move is now in successful progress.

The second fact is, that all the religious denominations in the non-slaveholding States are mostly becoming Abolitionists, and they are introducing the subject into their pulpits. We noticed, some time since, the proceedings of a religious association in Ohio, on this subject, and we have since seen the proceedings of a Convention of the Congregational Churches of Chester Association, Vermont. Among other steps of this Convention, one was, to express their sense of the propriety of addressing a letter to the southern Churches on the subject of slavery, &c.—or, in other words, directing letters to southern professors of religion, urging them to become Abolitionists.

The third, is that the abolition party now publish and support no less than ten or twelve newspapers, some of which circulate very extensively, often gratis, and all of them conducted with great ability and spirit.

Does this show, fellow citizens, that "the fires of Abolition are rapidly dying, and ere long will entirely go out"? We ask—and we ask in all candor—is it possible that that can be a declining cause, or party, or, if you please, an *extinguishing flame*, which sustains so many newspapers and moves under such extensive organization? For ourselves, we cannot, will not assent to any such proposition, emanating, as it does, from a quarter so suspicious and doubtful.

A fourth fact is, that the Abolitionists are not, as many suppose them to be, poor and ignorant fanatics. They are fanatics, it is true, but they have in their ranks some of the most powerful wealthy, and talented men in the non-slaveholding States.—Such, for instance, as Gerrit Smith, Hon. Francis Granger, Gov. Everett, Thaddeus Stevens, Tappan, Slade, John Q. Adams, &c. These are a few of many facts that could be stated to show the extent and character of this party in the north at the present time.

We repeat the question, if these things be so, if the Abolitionists are thus extensive and increasing in numbers as well as in power, is there nothing to be apprehended, no danger to fear from their number, power, and in certain positions, their influence?

We appeal to the reflecting portion of all parties, who love their country, their homes, and their political and civil rights, as well as the Union itself, to pause and examine this subject, ere it be too late to counteract their designs or control their power and influence.

We will close these remarks by submitting the following extracts from a speech of the Hon. Mr. Calhoun of Georgia, delivered two weeks since in the House of Representatives against the reception of abolition petitions. The whole speech is one of the ablest efforts we have ever read on this subject, and we regret that we have not room for it entire. These extracts are indeed beautiful, and melancholy as beautiful—the soul of southern eloquence. Well may Mr. C. exclaim—"with

this prospect before us, can any man say that this Government will stand unshaken? that the alarm cry is counterfeited? that this fanatic (the abolitionist) is powerless—courted and caressed as it is by aspirants for power?" But we submit the extracts—they speak for themselves:

[SPEAKING.]
 "We are told that the Abolitionists must be fought at the North; that we must deal kindly here, to afford a campus for their chivalry at home! Sir, these gallant men who now battle at the North for the protection of our rights, will soon sink by age, under the weight of their armor, or fall in the battle field by the superior strength of the foe. Their places will be filled by men whose growth and strength were derived from the bosom of fanaticism; whose dream in childhood were broken by the frightful legends of a mother's superstition. There needs no spirit of prophecy to warn and direct us; no matter where the battle be fought here or at the North, we must meet the foe upon the outposts of the Constitution. No admitting the incendiary torch within the holy citadel of our liberties. Ever vigilant to his country, from the North and from the South, must stand firm upon the ramparts of the Constitution, and stand no less vigilant to drive the growing rage of that impetuous philanthropy, that is reckless of the peace, liberty, or union of the Republic. Every conciliatory measure has been adopted; prayer and entreaties have been offered, to prevent excitement and passion; discussion has been avoided; the voice of party friends has been regarded; still the tempest thickens and engulfs, and is teeming with a success too fatal against the rest of our freedom."

"Without regard to every consideration myself, my purpose is to give the body of men (the Abolitionists), is sufficiently strong to be courted; that they have resolved to carry their principles to the polls, and that seeking their influence policies our resistance here.—And I confess that I have sought in vain for a reason, unless this influence be one, why Henry Clay, the favorite of his party, justly distinguished at the bar, in the Senate, and in the Cabinet, who has served long, and is still in the service of his country, should have been pushed aside at the Harrison Convention, and an obscure politician put in his stead. The Abolitionists of the politicians here are from his conception of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations for power, frames every instrumentality within its reach; fans the flames of faction and discord, and smiles at success, in the midst of the ruins of the Constitution which guarantees protection to the person and property of the citizen. Here lies the foundation of duty or moved by prejudice, passion, or ambition, that they are right, and the Government must be endangered, by sacrifice for party success. The Abolitionists now that would dare stand forth to strengthen the bonds of union, and to exert and maintain the institutions of his country, find himself rebuffed by the policy of his party, and is driven to abandon his purpose, of that branded as a deserter. Disappointed ambition, in its aspirations

at the North, they have been...
...the efforts of the...
...the efforts of the...

Such, then, are the supporters of...

A serious letter writer...
...the efforts of the...

As to what may be...
...the efforts of the...

It seems due from us to state...
...the efforts of the...

For ourselves, we can only say...
...the efforts of the...

Mr. Calhoun's Speech.—We have read...
...the efforts of the...

"The Farmers' Candidate."—It is almost...
...the efforts of the...

Of the office holders here mentioned...
...the efforts of the...

Further: the Harrison Convention...
...the efforts of the...

From Washington.—We learn that on the 29th...
...the efforts of the...

"Resolved, That the Committee of Elections...
...the efforts of the...

Appointment by the President, by and with...
...the efforts of the...

MORE WHIG "UNANIMITY."

We have laid before our readers, from time to time...
...the efforts of the...

Every development of public opinion upon this subject...
...the efforts of the...

One would suppose from the language and confident assertions of the Harrisonites...

Mr. Ridgely, one of the Whig delegates to the Convention...

Mr. Brown: Permit me to say, through the columns of your paper...

For one, I must be permitted to state that I cannot, under any circumstances...

From the many defeats and disasters our common country witnessed during the late war...

When the name of Gen. Harrison was presented before the Whig Convention of this State...

Under the Whig Convention of this State, I opposed the nomination of the distinguished "Heroine" of the late war...

Under his auspices, I would have declined; but I cannot recall under the flag that now floats from the "outpost" of the Whig battery.

Of the candidates, Gen. Harrison or Mr. Van Buren, I support the latter.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, RICHARD H. RIDGELY.

The following is an extract of a letter from "an honest intelligent gentleman of Ohio, to a gentleman in Washington City," dated Feb. 15, 1840.

"I presume you are a man who is in the midst of a crisis in our national affairs, the end of which may be reached at, but not truly known at present; and every friend of his country ought to seek the right, and not the wrong, regardless of the admonitions of self-interest, men, or the measures of partisan politicians. This is the position I have found myself placed in for the last year. Though I have acted with the present Whig party, since its organization, I have never fully agreed with them on many leading points of their creed, particularly on the subject of the currency, and the position of the revenue. I have ever looked with a jealous eye on our great banking institutions, as a power which would one day endeavor to grasp the supremacy, if they could not be checked; and although I then believed the mode which Gen. Jackson pursued was injudicious and oppressive to the people, I am now satisfied that it was the only official remedy for a most desperate disease; and the great war cry of the Opposition on the subject of the deranged currency, is, in reality, nothing but the convulsive struggles of the dying Hydra."

Gen. Harrison's Age.—Gen. Harrison is now in the 68th year of his age—being six years older than Gen. Jackson was when first elected to the Presidency. Should he succeed in being elected President of the United States, next November, by the combined votes of Whigs, Abolitionists, and Anti-Masons, he will be in his 69th year when he receives the insignia of his office. A man go in the Presidential Chair at the age of three score years and nine! Why the like has never taken place before, since the days of the Patriarchs.—And should Providence spare his life to serve out the usual term of office, he would be 77, or three score and seventeen years!

Mississippi.—During the winter of 1839, John Henderson, a thoroughgoing whig, was elected by the Mississippi Legislature to the U. S. Senate, by a majority of six or eight votes. In the month of October afterwards, the election of members to the Legislature took place—the battle was fought severely throughout the State. Mr. Prentiss, the great stump orator, went the rounds advocating Clay and the Bank, and Mr. Walker took up the gauntlet against him. In Jan., 1840, the new Legislature met, re-elected Mr. Walker by two to one, or nearly so, over Prentiss, and sent on instructions to Mr. Henderson to support the Administration.

From this we may infer that the prospects of Gen. Harrison in Mississippi must be "slim," and yet that State is claimed for him.

The Mystery Solved.—Our readers will recollect the extracts we published, soon after the nomination of the Harrison Convention, were announced, from the Emancipator, the organ of those fanatics, the Abolitionists. In those extracts, the nomination of Harrison instead of Clay was proclaimed as a "great anti-slavery victory," as being the "heaviest blow the monster slavery" had ever received in this country. But, to the astonishment of those who did not understand the game, that same paper came out in a week or two afterwards, and declared that Gen. Harrison was not the candidate of the Abolitionists, and that his views on the subject of slavery were not such as they (the Abolitionists) could desire, &c. These afterthoughts of the Emancipator, this conversion of the great organ of Abolitionism, and a late Richmond Enquirer gives the following solution of it—

As soon as the first article from the Emancipator made its appearance in Washington, it produced a general sensation among the entire Southern Deliberators. Some of these, considering that this conversion would extend throughout the country, and preferring a party association with the Abolitionists to their country's cause, wrote immediately, as we understand from the most respectable authority, that such articles would ruin the Whig party in the South, and that the Emancipator must change its tone. Hence, we understand, the extraordinary and contemptible and unbecoming articles which have been paraded in the columns of that paper.

PENITENTIARY SYSTEM—LUNATIC ASYLUM.

We have been favored, by a friend of ours at the North, with the "Fourteenth Annual Report of the Boston Dispensary Society," the contents of which we have read and examined with great interest; and by way of relief from politics, we design, now and then, to present our readers with extracts from this valuable document.

It contains reports, or extracts of reports, of eight Penitentiaries and of sixteen Asylums for insane poor; also various other articles of valuable and interesting matter.

North Carolina is one of the few States in this Union, which can boast of neither a Penitentiary, nor a Lunatic Asylum. We ought to have both, and we now propose to our Editorial brethren, of both parties, that we occasionally release the war of politics, so far at least as to press these great measures on the minds and feelings of our readers. In doing this, we may be so fortunate as to awaken public attention to the subject, and induce the voters to carry this feeling to the polls and, if possible, to the Legislature.

We commence the work by publishing in our paper of this week, that portion relating to the Lunatic Asylum at Worcester, Massachusetts. This report states nine causes of insanity, beginning at intemperance and ending with the use of snuff and tobacco. But we refer to the report itself:

Asylum for Poor Lunatics at Worcester, Massachusetts.—This first, original, and most important institution is a light to the world. Its annual report, an octavo pamphlet of 88 pages, mostly by the superintendent, Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, is before us. All who wish for instruction on this subject should possess it.

Number of patients, Nov. 30, 1838, 218
Received during the year, 177
Discharged, " " 144

" " cured, 79
" " improved, 24
" " not improved, 14

Discharged, harmless, 14
Died, " 16
The institution has received from its commencement 654

Discharged, recovered, 343
" " improved, 116

The causes of insanity, as claimed by the trustees, from the statistics of the institution prepared with great labor and care by the superintendent, according to their efficiency are ranked thus:

1. Intemperance; 2. Ill health of all kinds; 3. Hereditary; 4. Domestic afflictions; 4 Religious excitement; 5. Loss of property, and fear of poverty; 6. Disappointed ambition; 6. Injuries of the head; 8. Use of snuff and tobacco.

The effect of religious exercise in the institution, as proved by another year's experience, is most satisfactory. We make the following interesting and important extracts on this subject, from the last report of the superintendent:

"If a stranger was to visit our congregation in the chapel, he would, at first, discover little worthy of observation. He would find from 150 to 200 people assembled together, quietly seated, neatly dressed, resembling in all respects an ordinary congregation.

"If he was told, however, that here from eight to ten homicides were mingled with the others, and four times as many other individuals who in their moments of excitement had violated the public peace, or trampled on private rights when wholly irresponsible; that on his right hand sat the owner of all things, whose self-complacency will not be likely to be disturbed by any animated sermons which may be made upon the character of the true God; that by him sits the poet and commentator, who swallows every word that is uttered from the desk, and returns to write commentaries upon the text, which shall at some future day, fill his purse with riches, and the world with celestial light; that here may be found the king of England, the king of Heaven, the heir-apparent to the throne of Prussia, and the prophet over Albany who speaks from Jehovah, and who daily expects the patron to send him a coach with black horses to carry him to his friends; that here is also the military chieftain, the man of wealth, the rich poor man, and the poor rich man, the mother of Christ, and innumerable other characters not less consequential; that here also may be found the laughing idiot, the perpetual jibberer, the gay, the passionate, the depressed; a hundred individuals, with the delusions, impulses, and propensities of insanity so active as to be constantly obvious in their conduct and conversation elsewhere, now listening with deep solemnity to the exhibitions of divine truth, uniting with apparent devotion in the fervent prayer, and joining with pleasure in the song of praise; I say, could all this fall to astonish him? Can an hour, twice on each Sabbath spent in this way, fail to make the most favorable impression on the insane mind?"

"What may not be expected from an hour of self-control, brought into requisition twice on each Sabbath, independent of the instructions and admonitions from the desk?"

"The more I contemplate this subject, and the more I witness the influence the greater is my estimate of good from our chapel exercises."—Dr. Woodward.

"We understand that negro fellows sold last week at Columbus court at \$400—not half what they were worth before the President's attempt to better the currency."—Washington Advertiser.

And we "understand that negro fellows" sold two weeks since at Tusculum, Alabama, for from twelve to fourteen hundred dollars, nearly twice what they sold for before Mr. Van Buren was elected President.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

[The following letter should have appeared two weeks since, but was unfortunately mislaid.]
Extract of a letter from a Lawyer at Washington City (not a member) to the Editors of this paper.

Washington City, February 15th, 1840.

"The House of Representatives has no doubt opened a debate on the Cumberland Road, that is not likely to be able to deliver the ending of this month. It was brought up by a resolution offered by Governor Casey of Illinois, to instruct the Committee on Ways and Means, to report a bill for an appropriation of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars for said road; one hundred and fifty thousand to each of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

This is one of the few questions that does not draw a direct party line in the House, having friends and opponents on both sides, yet, it is not totally devoid of it; though it partakes more of sectional interest than any thing else. Those States west of the mountains, and States through which it passes and is expected to pass should be completed, as well as those east of the mountains having much trade and intercourse with the former, are generally for it, whereas on the other hand, the Southern States are almost unanimously against it.

The Road itself, however, has but a small share of the talk, for a stranger, not knowing what subject was before the House, might take his seat in the Gallery and listen attentively to one of the many two-hour speeches that are daily delivered, and for his life would not be able to tell what was before the House; that it was the Cumberland Road surely would be the last subject that would enter his mind. For him to suppose that some Honorable member was on trial for infamy of character, or a high misdemeanor, would be much more likely. I understand Mr. Profit of Indiana, spoke two hours day before yesterday to prove that he was as clever a fellow as his colleague, Mr. Howard, or any other of them; and that he, on the score of anti-slavery, no man could doubt, how he came off in other particulars, not hearing his speech, I am unable to say.

The grand theme, and the one that is mostly dwelt upon in this Cumberland Road debate, is that of securing to the man of the most fit man of the two for the Presidency, Mr. Van Buren, or Gen. Harrison. I stepped into the Capitol on yesterday, and the first sound that fell upon my ear, was that of a member describing a Regiment drawn up in battle array near a place called Prophetstown, away back amongst the Indians somewhere. I of course thought he was speaking against some claimant for services not rendered, as he did not seem to think so favorable of the affair; but very soon I was undeceived. The gentleman on the floor, Mr. Cary of Michigan, was a Van Buren man, and was making an effort to the many speeches the Whigs had been contemptuously permitted to make for Harrison capital. But even as it was found that Mr. C. was walking into the Old General's generalship, or grandeur, rather deeply in their good service, they all of a sudden found out, through the kindness of Governor Lincoln of Massachusetts, that the whole matter was out of order, and Mr. C. was stopped. However, they as soon found out another thing—that they had been allowed for some days to proceed with the greatest latitude, and that they shared so much liberality in them to demand of the first attempt at a reply as well as showing the unpopularity of fact, that they were unwilling to hear anything but course common sense, well having which could not stand the test, it was concluded by the more thinking Harrison men to suffer Mr. Cary to proceed. He did so, and it was in this movement that I was enabled to ascertain the true question before the House. And how "Old Van" came off, I think is easily told.

The Cumberland Road, it seems, alone is worth all the talk in Christendom. But of all the tips that he ever had to encounter, the tip he will get at the next November election will be the greatest.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Most of the two or three weeks past has been consumed in the Senate in discussing the Report and Resolutions, reported by the Committee on the Assumption Question, and in the consideration of a large number of private Bills, many of which have been passed into laws. The House has been engaged principally in discussing a proposition to make an appropriation of \$300,000 for carrying on the Cumberland Road. This proposed appropriation has been opposed on constitutional grounds by Mr. Pickett, and other Southern Republicans, in very able speeches. The Resolutions and amendments on the subject of the New Jersey Contested Election, (which are published last week in connection with Mr. Campbell's speech) have also consumed a good portion of the time in the House. The amendment of Mr. Cave Johnson (the original resolution (as will be seen in another column)) passed the House after a hard struggle, on the 28th ult.

It is a fact, of which the country should be informed, that this Resolution, going to facilitate the decision of this vexed New Jersey contest, was violently opposed, and voted against, by every Whig on the floor of Congress. The stern cry has been raised, that the members of this Union have been stripped of their rights of representation, and trampled upon by a Southern majority, and now when a proposition is made to punish the House and the country the investigation of an impartial Committee into the matter, that the State may be represented on the floor of Congress, these same partisans speak against it and vote against. Does not this course show that the Governor of New Jersey attempted a fraud upon the country and his own State?—Does it not show that the Federalists in Congress knew it to be such, and are afraid to have the evidence come before the country? It most certainly does. These facts must open the eyes of the people.

Mr. Fisher, of this State, (who is a member of the Committee of Elections,) stated, in debating this question on the 28th ult., that one of the grounds on which the Whig members claimed the seats, (besides having the Governor's certificate) was, that although they did not have a majority of all the votes polled, yet they had a majority of the legal votes, and handed in to the Committee a list of 250 votes which they said were given to the Democratic candidates, and were illegal. When the Committee came to examine the matter, they found but twelve illegal votes given, and they were polled for the Whig Candidates! Another ground was, that the officers who held the election in a certain precinct, where the Democrats got a large majority, were not properly qualified by law to hold the election. When the committee came to examine this point, (said Mr. F.), there existed no shadow of ground for any such charge. Thus, all the grounds assumed by the Governor and Whig claimants, vanished like smoke, before the investigations of the Committee.

The Sub-Treasury Bill has not yet been introduced into the House.

DEFINING A POSITION.

We published in our paper of Monday, the following resolution, adopted at a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society of New Jersey:

"Resolved, That the Executive Committee is directed to nominate a delegate or delegates from this Society, to attend the conference of Anti-Slavery delegates to be held at London, GREAT BRITAIN, on the 15th of June next."

That is, we say that the Abolitionists are co-operating with a foreign influence to overthrow the institutions of their country. Is not this downright treason? Or if not, what is it? If any class, or society, or association of men in the United States, were to affiliate with a foreign association, whose avowed object was the overthrow of our civil institutions and Government, would not this be downright treason? Yet, under cover of an abstract principle, supported neither by Holy writ nor human laws, the Abolitionists are gradually maturing, in conjunction with a foreign nation, with which our relations at this moment are in a critical state, a close and intimate union of purpose, which, if consummated, will bring a large number of citizens of the United States into a direct conspiracy to the views and interests of Great Britain.

The leading fundamental principle of the Abolitionists is, that the speedy and utter annihilation of slavery in the United States is a consideration paramount to all and every other. For the attainment of this, they have, over and over, declared to the world that the destruction of the Constitution is nothing—that the dissolution of the Union is nothing.

Holding these principles, and carrying them out with a ferocious perseverance, can any doubt for a moment that they are ready to aid Great Britain, or any other power, in the destruction of the white man for the emancipation of the black? If they are so ready for co-operation in time of peace, will they not co-operate in time of war? Will they not lend their assistance in ravaging the South, and robbing its inhabitants of their lives and property?

Who can doubt it? Their avowed principles lead directly to this course! They are pledged to it; for they maintain that all other duties, all other considerations, must yield to the emancipation of the slave. In comparison with this patriotism is nothing but a vitiated principle, at war with the rights of sovereignty. For this they send delegates to England, to blast the reputation of their country, by false and exaggerated tales of the

premises of the slave, (which is liberty compared with the burdens of the English laborer;) and for this, they stand ready to give aid and comfort to any power that will invade this country, under the pretence of achieving this emancipation.—Globe.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

Late files of the Mexican journals, the "Diario del Gobierno" and the "Cosmopolita," are before us. They contain the debates in the Mexican Congress, to the 10th of January, upon the projected invasion of Texas. The principle question debated, was that of ways and means. A proposition had been submitted requiring every man in the Republic to pay a medio real (six cents) every month, to constitute the means for carrying on the Texas war. A member of the Congress proposed to amend this proposition by enacting that whoever would pay a larger sum, monthly, should be declared benemérito, to have deserved well of his country.

The editor of the "Cosmopolita" makes the following remarks upon this projected invasion: "The question of Texas seriously engages the attention of the cabinet. These military would wish to divert the minds of the public from whatever should constitute the care of all Governments. But there are certain things which are felt too deeply to be forgotten. The salaries of our officers are not paid. They are pressed by hunger. We all feel the immensity with which our roads are infested with robbers, against whom it is the duty of the Government to protect safety. It would certainly be well to recover our losses at San Jacinto; but there is also another loss to be looked to. We must face all the calamities which afflict us, so as not to lose on the one hand, what we may win on the other."

"If we are to have the 'Diario del Gobierno' (Government Journal) tranquility return in all the departments, with the exception of Monterey. It is not certain that this tranquility is inspired by the Indians, and not by the Indians, and that the Government is equally unprepared by the central Government."

"New Mexico seems to have been blighted out from the catalogue of our territories. That department also suffers from incursions of the Indians. The inhabitants have asked for protection, but the Government journal professes to tell them that events are occurring on the borders."

"Tehuacan is now the theatre of a bloody civil war."

"Our condition is an aggravated one, and complicated in its relations. Yet the Government thinks the question of Texas unimportant."

"The result of this projected invasion will be, that when our Southern brethren have returned by land, sea, and air, and our Southern brethren, the Government will find itself unable to carry out its policy, for the want of means. Then we shall be left alone to Texas, and shall not have the assistance of other departments, when the opportunity shall be deemed by them favorable."

Go it, Boots!—A Mr. Boots, of Pennsylvania, has left his homestead, Mr. Boots, and strayed to parts unknown. We presume this pair of Boots are right and left. We cannot say, however, that Mr. Boots is right, but there is no mistaking that Boots himself is not. At the last accounts, he was pursuing his style all his might. Go it, Boots!—Pittsburgh.

A Battle in Florida.—A letter from Tallahassee, dated the 6th ult., mentions a report which had just reached town, of Major Bailey having fallen upon a company of forty Indians, whom he had been ordered to attack by six blood-hounds. Five of the Indians were killed and the rest fled. The remaining party, who were still in pursuit. In the morning one of the dogs was killed.—Pittsburgh.

The Weather.—For several days past the weather has been entirely spring-like. Our farmers are ploughing, and gardeners and gardeners are in demand. The peach and other early fruit trees are so far advanced in vegetation that an untimely visit from Jack Frost would do great harm. The old fellow has given us such a visitation this winter, that we hope he has imitated the (dead) Sub-Treasurer, and subsided in good earnest. Raleigh Register.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In Rockville, Tennessee, on Tuesday, the 15th ult., by the Rev. James A. Lyon, Mr. HENRY W. BAKER, (Printer,) formerly of this town, to Miss MARIA L. F., youngest daughter of Mr. Charles Walker, of Abingdon, Virginia.

In Lincoln County, on Thursday, the 20th ult., by the Rev. Henry Ashby, Capt. MEACAM SHELTON to Miss NANCY SHERILL, daughter of William Sherill, Esq.

CURRENT PRICES OF PRODUCE.

SALISBURY, MARCH 6, 1840.			
Cotton, per lb.	6 3/4	Flour, 20	6 3/4
Beeswax, 35	40	Wheat, 20	6 3/4
Butter, 14	17	Barley, per bbl.	350
Coffee, 10	12 1/2	Brandy, apple, 40	
Sugar, 4 1/2	6 1/2	do peach, 50	
Iron, 4 1/2	6 1/2	Whisky, 35	35
Lard, 10	10	Molasses, 50	70
Butter, 10	10	Chickens, per doz.	100
Nails, 6	6 1/2	Eggs, 40	6 1/2
Corn, per bushel, 40	40	Salt, per bushel, 61	37 1/2

FAYETTEVILLE, FEBRUARY 25, 1840.			
Brandy, peach, 45	45	Flour, 20	6 1/2
do apple, 57	57	Lard, 10	10
Beeswax, 35	40	Molasses, 50	70
Butter, 14	17	Chickens, 50	70
Coffee, 10	12 1/2	Sugar, 4 1/2	6 1/2
Corn, 40	40	Salt, bushel, 60	50
Corn, 40	40	Wheat, 20	6 1/2
Flour, 20	6 1/2	Whisky, 35	35

NOTICE.—The Stockholders in the Salisbury Manufacturing Company, are hereby notified that an installment of Twenty-five Dollars per share, will be payable to the undersigned on the 27th instant; and that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held in the Court-House in this place, on the first Monday in April next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. WM. M. ROBAN, Treas.

S. M. C.

Salisbury, N. C., March 6, 1840.

DISOLUTION.—The mercantile co-partnership heretofore existing in the town of Wilkesborough, N. C., under the name of Patterson and Martin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to said firm will please make payment to William Martin, and those having claims against the same will present them to him for payment, he alone being authorized to settle the business of the concern.

S. F. PATTERSON.
WM. MARTIN.
Wilkesboro, Jan. 9, 1840 (m8)—3v

Salisbury Female Academy

THE Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy inform the Public, that this institution is now under the care of Miss EMMA J. BAKER, a young lady in whose literary qualifications and capacity for such a situation they have perfect confidence; and who has hitherto taught Music in this and other seminaries with entire satisfaction.

Terms of Tuition.—For beginners, per session of five months, \$5 00
For the Rudiments, with Grammar, Geography, and History, 10 00
The above, with the higher branches in the literary department, 12 50
Music, on the Piano and Guitar, 25 00
Painting, 10 00

Ornamental Needlework, and the making of Flowers will also be taught, if desired, at \$5 each. N. B. The French Language is also taught, to those who desire it, by a gentleman who is a native of France.

By Order of the Trustees,
T. L. COWAN, Chairman.

February 28, 1840. 27—

Look Here!

THE undersigned having purchased of Presley Ray his possessions in Randolph county, North Carolina, consisting of the

STORE, LANDS, AND ALL OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY,

Would hereby inform the public generally, that they will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 18th of March next, (if not otherwise disposed of before that day), ONE TRACT OF LAND, containing 333 Acres, situated about fifteen miles west of Salisbury, directly on the great Stage Road leading from Raleigh to Salisbury, N. C.—an ideal location for a store, (with about 400 customers living convenient to it) and an excellent stand for a House of Entertainment, with good Stables, &c. About \$400 or \$500 will be required on making a title-time will be given for the remainder.

We request those who wish to buy, to call and examine for themselves. Any person wishing further information will please call on Franklin Sullivan, who will be glad to send premises at any day. HAWKINS & COLTRANE.
Randolph co., Feb. 28, 1840. 27—

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the Cabinet-Making Business, in THE VILLAGE OF LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on lower terms than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.
Furniture, Seating and Plank taken in exchange for work.
NATHAN C. PARKS.
Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840.

Book Bindery.

W. M. HUNTER, Book-Binder,
INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronize him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms.

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.
Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840.

Pocket-Book Found.

WAS found, about two weeks since, between Concord and Mr. Noah Partee's, on the main stage Road, a POCKET-BOOK, containing some valuable papers. The owner can have it (on application to the subscriber) by describing the same, and paying for this advertisement.

WILLIAM OTRICH.

Mocksville, Feb. 7, 1840.

Cotton Yarns.

THE public are informed that the subscribers have started their Cotton Factory at Milledgeville, Montgomery county, N. C., where they are prepared to manufacture Cotton Yarns equal to any in the State.

EDWARD BURAGE & CO.
N. B. Cotton will be spun one half for the other for, for ten cents per lb.
E. B. & CO.
February 7, 1840.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an improved patent Spindle for Mills, by which a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindle. It is so constructed as to keep from heating or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so regulated by the spindle as always to preserve a balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co., N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed \$20 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. P. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Saml. Foster of Davie County; Gilbert Dickson and David J. Ransom of Lincoln; Charles Griffith & Bowen; Addison Moore of Davidson; and William Dowd of Surry, all of whom are highly pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839.

Cotton Picking.

THOSE who wish to have their Cotton Picked and Packed in the best possible manner, and on the shortest notice, will do well to call on the Subscriber, who will himself attend personally to the business. His

is situated on the Wilkesboro' road, (Howard's Plantation), 4 miles north west of Salisbury, and is in excellent order, for receiving PICKING and PACKING COTTON.

Planters and Merchants who will entrust their Cotton to his special charge, shall not go away dissatisfied.

R. N. CIERGE.

November 29, 1839.

More Good Things

JUST RECEIVED,

AT THE SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE

MONS. ROUCHE

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving and opening, at his establishment in Salisbury, a Splendid Assortment of every thing desirable in his line of business—among which will be found

Sardines,	Lemons,
Herrings,	Pine Apples,
Codfish,	Bananas,
Mackarel,	Shades Grapes,
Cheese,	Lyons Tea,
All kinds of Crackers, such as butter, sweet and ginger,	Powder and Shot,
Anglois,	London Mustard,
First rate Oysters,	Porter,
Custard, Claret, Pepper,	English Walnuts,
and Spice,	Cocoa Nuts,
Spanish Cigars—	Fig, Hazle Nuts,
Chewing and smoking Tobacco,	Albany Ale,
Starch,	Seaweed Cider,
Soap,	Essence of Cinnamon,
Brown and Leaf Sugar,	Mint,
Coffee,	All kinds of Cloves,
Raisins,	All kinds of Wine,
Almonds,	All kinds of Liquors,
Oranges,	All of the best quality and latest importations;

Together with a great variety of other Groceries too tedious to mention, and which he will sell very low for cash.

Mons. Rouche returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicits its continuance.

(Feb. 14, 1840.—25.)

DR. R. F. DISMUESS

HAS located himself at Col. David Ramsey's, Quaker Grove, Iredell county, N. C., and respectfully tenders his services to the public in the various departments of his profession.

January 10, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received, and now offers for sale, wholesale or retail, the following

GOODS:
287 pieces brown and black Domestic; 16 " Apron Checks; 28 " Red Ticking; 40 " black and colored Cambric; 120 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs; 34 pieces Kentucky Jeans; 28 " red and blue Flannels; 167 twilled and striped Linens; 44 " black and white Merinos; 418 " grey and white Satinets; 18 " grey and white Flannels; 360 Men's and Boys' Blue Cloth; 6 pieces Hot-Air Belting Cloth.

—ALSO—
Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, Saddlery, Plated-Ware, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Queens-Ware, Glass-Ware, Together with a General Assortment of all kinds of Goods, which will be sold lower than they ever have been.
J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. 2m

Just Received, and for Sale,

Wholesale or Retail,

75 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes; 600 bars Iron 1 1/2 to 2 inches wide; 2,000 lbs. Spring Steel; 500 " blinder do; 1,500 " bar Lead; 15 kegs Powder; 24 hogheads Sugar; 60 bags Coffee; 100 kegs White Lead; 15 coils Rope; 20 pieces Bagging; 40 boxes Glass 8 x 10; 20 " 10 x 12; 40 Nova Scotia Grindstones; 240 bottles Scotch Snuff.
By J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, Jan. 8, 1840.

Iron from the King's Mountain IRON COMPANY.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements with the above Company, for the regular supply of **SUPERIOR IRON,** which is well adapted to Wagon and Carriage Work, Horse Shoeing, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms.
J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, December 6, 1839. 6m.

CRESS & BOGER

HAVE on hand and offer for sale the following articles cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers: Fine invisible green, blue and black Cloth; Blue vestings, figured, very handsome; Black and drab Hats for Summer wear; 5 pieces Kentucky Jeans; 100 do. brown Domestic; 10 do. Red-Ticking; 2,000 lbs. Span Cotton, S.F. 50 lbs. blue cotton Yarn; 50 lbs. Turkey Red; 15 kegs nails, assorted; 4 genuine mose-hole Angles; 2 smiths' Bellows;

1 doz. Collins' Axes; 18 finished Rife barrels; 3 doz. Weaving Reeds, Philadelphia make; Scotch and Macanbo Fluff; 1 box best Swedish Tobacco; 15 or 20 Hot Air Belting Cloth, from No. 5 to 9; assortment of screen wire, &c.

—ALSO—
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, French and Champagne Brandy, Wines of different kinds; Holland Gin, &c., &c.
July 26, 1839.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHREXIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers.

Messrs. SARGENT & SARGENT, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.
P. S. See advertisement—April 4, '39.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of **READY MADE CLOTHING,** for Gentlemen's wear, such as Coats, Pantalons, and Vests, of good

Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the most fashionable and durable style, and warranted to fit. He also keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first quality, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch.—His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building.
BENJ. F. FRALEY.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery co., N. C.

W. E. BURAGE.

February 21, 1840.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS
HAS removed his Office to No. 1, of the Office Row of the Mansion Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin.
January 17, 1840.

DR. LEANDER MILLIAN,
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.
Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839.

C. B. Wheeler

RESPECTFULLY informs his old friends and customers, that he has permanently located himself in Salisbury. He will give his personal attention to the Apothecary business, in which he has been engaged for the last ten years, and may be found at all times either at his residence, or at the shop, where he will take great pleasure in waiting upon all who may give him a call.

A CARD.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER return their unfeigned thanks to their friends and customers—especially Physicians and Merchants—for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, and in return for their kindness and liberality, are determined to sell them **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.**, lower than any other shop in North Carolina. All Physicians and others, who order or buy **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.**, from them, where the price or quality do not perfectly please, are at all times privileged to return them immediately at the same price; as they hold themselves responsible, in all cases, to their friends and customers for the quality of every article they sell them. They will open their spring business with the largest stock of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.**, ever brought into this market; and all those who may wish any thing in their line, and have the cash, or good credit, shall be accommodated, if strict attention to their business, good physic, and low prices can do it. One or both of them will at all times give their personal attention to the business. Their shop will be open at all hours for the accommodation of the sick, and prescriptions carefully made after short notice. Medicine and directions given in all cases. The consultation and advice of Dr. Long, Dr. Douglas, and Dr. Burns will be given when necessary, and the medical attention of either obtained by applying at their shop. The worthy poor, without money, shall not want for medicine to relieve them of their afflictions.

[February 21, 1840.]

Garden Seeds.
A LARGE Assortment of Fresh and Genuine Garden SEEDS, just received from the New Lebanon Shakers, (catalogues of which can be seen at our store.) Also, neat Oval Boxes and Hand Sewing for Ladies.
For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

LAMP, TRAINED, AND LINSEED OILS,

For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840.

Number 511.

FOR SALE AT WHEELERS.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840.

SPANISH CIGARS, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, AT WHEELERS,

Feb. 21, 1840.

POOLSCAP, Letter, and Wrapping Paper, and Pasteboards, at wholesale by

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

February 28, 1840.

NOW, Tobacco chewers, if you want "the thing that is nice" and cheap, just call at

Feb. 28, 1840. WHEELERS.

TEAS, Wines, and Spirits, for medicinal purposes, for sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840.

A LARGE Assortment of Jewellery, Knives, Pencils, Needles, Thimbles, &c., can be had very low, at Wholesale, by calling upon

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

February 21, 1840.

THE BIRD BREEDERS, LATH,

WILL stand the present season at my stable in Salisbury—commencing this day and ending the 20th of June next. For Pedigree, &c., see hand-bill.

N. B. Mares sent from a distance will find Lath always at home, as he will not be removed, under any circumstances, from his stable in Salisbury during the season.

R. W. L.

February 21, 1840.

Boyd's Hotel,

(FORMERLY MORRIS'S.)

Sign of the Buck—Corner of King & George St., CHARLESTON, S. CAROLINA.

THE Proprietor of the above HOTEL, (formerly of the Charlotte Hotel, N. C.) informs his friends and others, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who may call upon him, and will do his best to please them.

J. D. BOYD.

Charleston, Feb. 28, 1840. 27—3v

FOR SALE.

FROM 75,000 to 100,000 of the Merus Multicaulis.

Cuttings. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

September 20, 1839.

To Journeyman Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeyman Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of industry and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., for which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.

JOHN P. MARRY.

Lexington, October 11, 1839.



HEAD-QUARTERS.

SALISBURY, N. C., Feb. 12, 1840.

Attention, Officers of the 6th Regiment!

YOU are commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Thursday, the 10th of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with your subalterns, with Side Arms, for Drill; and, on Friday, the 30th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., with your respective companies, arms and equipage as the law directs, for review and inspection.

By order of Major Genl. E. M. Elnay, of the 4th Division of North Carolina Militia.

R. W. LONG, Col. Comdt.

6th Regiment N. C. Militia.

J. M. BROWN, Adj.

Attention!

SALISBURY GUARDS.

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court-House in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 14th of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the uniform of the Company, for the purpose of Company muster.

By Order of the Captain.

JOHN H. WEAVER, D. S.

Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 21, 1840. 4t

Great Western Stage Line,

FROM SALISBURY TO ASHVALE, N. C.

Arrangement for 1840.

THE above line is now in full operation, and arrives at, and departs from Salisbury, as follows:

Leaves Salisbury on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Ashville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, leaves Ashville on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

A. BENJENI.

R. W. LONG.

N. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C., for Nashville, Tennessee, will find no delay whatever on this route.

A. B. & E. W. L.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 2, 1840. 4t

Merus Multicaulis, Fruit Trees, &c.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has for sale, at his Nurseries in Davidson County, 15,000 trees of the Merus Multicaulis, (and also a large number of rooted layers or cuttings of the same, of the current year's growth); these are superior to cuttings without roots to propagate from. His prices shall be the market price of the article in the North, and elsewhere. He also has a large stock of Fruit Trees, consisting of

being selections of the best American and European fruits, all of which are grafted or inoculated, and in healthy, growing condition.

I will deliver Trees in good condition, at any reasonable distance from Lexington, say 75 or 100 miles, (if amount of orders will justify it,) for which I will charge the usual price of hauling. It will be well for those who wish to obtain trees, to get the Catalogue of the Nurseries, which contains prices, and will be sent gratis to all applicants, the postage being paid. Communications will be promptly attended to.

Direct to Lexington, N. C.

CHARLES MOCK.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1839. 6m.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Jacob Winecoff & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. It is earnestly requested, that all those indebted to the firm, by book account, will make settlement by cash or note, before the first day of April next, as it is desirable to close as speedily a close as possible of all the accounts. Jacob Winecoff is fully authorized to grant discharges for the firm.

Mill Hill, Cabarrus co., Feb. 14, 1840.

N. B. The business will be continued at the old stand by the undersigned, under the firm of J. & R. Winecoff, who solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the former concern—as they will endeavor to merit favor by strict attention to their business and low prices.

JACOB WINECOFF.

RANSOM WINECOFF.

February 28, 1840. 27—3w

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Company, takes this method to inform those interested, that hereafter all persons found trespassing upon the following Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the Law.

JOHN WARD, Agent.

Davidson, April 18, 1839.

LANDS:

Tract, No. 1—containing 889 acres, lying on the four mile branch.
" 2—containing 922 acres, lying on the water of the Flat Swamp.
" 3—containing 3,900 acres, lying on Lick creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadkin River.
" 4—containing 1,650, lying on Flat Swamp.
" 5—containing 600, lying on Lick creek.
" 6—containing 1,412, lying on Flat Swamp.
" 7—containing 600, lying on Lick creek.
" 8—containing 600, lying on Lick creek.
" 9—containing 1,507 acres, lying on Lick creek, and Flat Swamp.
" 10—containing 1,507, lying on Lick creek, and Flat Swamp.
" 11—containing 1,507, lying on Lick creek, and Flat Swamp.
" 12—containing 1,507, lying on Lick creek, and Flat Swamp.

branch and Jacob creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Any information relative to the heirs of Mr. Thomas Ballard, who formerly lived near Prince Anne, Somerset Co., Eastern-shore, Maryland, will be gladly received. He removed, about 1775, to Windsor, N. C., and there married. His descendants are now living either in that State, or in Carolina, Georgia, or Kentucky. Any communication respecting them, addressed to C. D. Prince, Fredericktown, Calvert Co., Md., will be gladly received and promptly attended to.

[Feb. 14.]

To Travelers.

THE traveling community are informed, that the Salisbury Stage Line, now running from Salisbury to Ashville, and back, leaves Salisbury on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating.

JOEL McLENNAN.

N. B. Coaches secured at the Mansion Hotel.

WINTER GOODS.

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Winter Goods,

—consisting of—
Dry Goods, Hardware, Towels, Cravats, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the Farmer, Mechanic, or the Family of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell for cash, or to prompt dealers of time; or in exchange for country Produce. Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840.

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of Concord, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign-Painter.

He offers himself that his business is in the town of Concord, and the surrounding country. He will also attend to any painting on his line, and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.